

SONOMA INDEX - TRIBUNE.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

H. H. GRANICE, Proprietor.

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SIX MONTHS \$1.00

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Square of 250 ems, first insertion \$1.50
Each additional insertion up to four - 1.00
Each subsequent insertion - .50

Yearly and Quarterly advertisements inserted at reasonable prices - a liberal reduction on above rates being made.

SOCIETIES.

SONOMA LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 24, MEETS IN their hall at Sonoma City every Saturday evening at 7:30 P. M. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. W. F. BREIT, N. G. M. F. TURLEY, R. S.

TEMPLE LODGE, F. & A. M., No. 14, MEETS in their hall at Sonoma City, the Saturday on or before the full moon. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. F. L. CLARK, W. M. R. H. POPPE, Sec'y.

PUEBLO LODGE, A. O. U. W., No. 168, MEETS every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, Sonoma City. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. P. N. STOFEN, W. M. JOHN TIVNEN, R. S.

BRAR FLAG LODGE, No. 97, K. O. P., MEETS every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall, Sonoma City. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. Wm. BRUNS, K. of R. S. Wm. TRUDGEN, C. C.

JUANITA PARLOR, No. 20, N. D. G. W. MEETS the first and third Wednesday of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. MISS ETTA RASCHEN, President. MISS A. KIRCH, Secretary.

REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE No. 99, I. O. O. F. MEETS second and third Wednesday of each month. MISS ETTA RASCHEN, N. G. MISS JUDITH CHENEY, Secretary.

SONOMA PARLOR, No. 11, N. S. G. W. MEETS every Monday evening in Odd Fellows Hall. T. MONAHAN, Secretary. E. H. PAUL, President.

CURRENT COUNCIL, No. 105, A. L. O. U. MEETS the first and third Friday of each month. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. Mas. Mary McFarlane, Sec'y. M. CHENEY, Com.

CLAY LITERARY SOCIETY HOLD THEIR REGULAR meetings on the first and third Monday evening of each month at Union Hall. W. F. BREIT, Secretary. W. F. WILSON, President.

SONOMA TURN VERBEN MEET THE SECOND Wednesday in each month in the City Pavilion. J. J. WYSTVICK, Secretary. G. E. EAGLER, President.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, VALLEY OF the Moon Chapter, meet at Masonic Hall, the Thursday on or before the full moon. Miss MARY CUTLER, W. M. Miss Lillian Goodman, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S INSTITUTE - MEETS THE FIRST and third Saturday of each month in their hall in Clave's building. JOSEPH HEIN, Secretary. JOSEPH SCHAW, President.

CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC - FATHER SULLIVAN WILL CELEBRATE mass on week mornings at 7 A. M. Sunday morning at 8 and 10:30. Devotions in the evening at 7 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL - REV. H. H. WYKOFF, PASTOR. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday afternoons.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL - REV. A. O. WINNING, Pastor. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. H. DAVIS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE and residence, Broadway, Sonoma.

DR. L. B. LAWRENCE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE and residence, Terrace Hill Sonoma.

DR. J. J. KING,
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN WIDENBERG'S BUILDING. Will be in Sonoma on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week. Gas administered.

F. J. LANE, D. D. S.
DENTIST.
WILL BE IN SONOMA ON MONDAY, MARCH 5th, and remain one week.

JOHN TIVNEN.
NOTARY PUBLIC, ALSO, CLUB MANAGER for the Mutual Self-Defense and Benevolent Association of America. Office in Bonded Warehouse building, Sonoma.

ROBERT POPPE,
NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE - EAST SIDE N. Plaza, Sonoma, Cal. JULIET

H. H. GRANICE, HENRY RASCHEN
RASCHEN & GRANICE,
Real Estate Brokers,
Office: Union Hall, Sonoma.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SONOMA VALLEY BANK
Transacts a
General Banking Business.

Deposits received and Collections made and remitted at the lowest rates of commission.

DAVID BURRIS, F. DUHRING,
President, Vice-President,
JESSE BURRIS, Cashier.

Estray Notice.

ONE OF MY PREMISES THE FORD PART of December one small bay horse, no brands about 15 years of age. Owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away. W. H. RYD, Jr.
Sonoma, Jan. 26, 1889.

HOTELS.

TOSCANO HOTEL,
NORTH SIDE PLAZA, SONOMA, CAL.
Quartaroli & Ciucci,
Proprietors.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE. GOOD BEDS.
Wine & Beer 5c per Glass.
MEALS, 25c. LODGING, 25c. 17

SALOONS.

PIONEER SALOON.
Southeast Corner of the Plaza, SONOMA.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST BRANDS OF
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc.

Bavaria Lager on Draught,
THE CELEBRATED FELSCH BEER,
FERDINAND GROTHAUS,
Proprietor.

JIM'S RETREAT,
Montgomery Avenue,
GLEN ELLEN, CAL.

JAS. CROSBY, proprietor.
5c BEER 5c
Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC AND OTHERS ARE INVITED TO GIVE ME A CALL. oc15
Gentlemen sit at your ease.
Free to call for what you please.
Free to pay for what you drink.
Free to stay an hour or so.
When money is to be had.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Raschen & Granice.

Fruit Farms

VINEYARDS.

Some Bargains.

\$2,500---

\$4,000---

\$8,000---

\$6,500---

\$2,500---

\$50,000---

RASCHEN & GRANICE,
Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE:
Union Hall, Sonoma.

W. B. SIMPSON, O. D. ROBERTS.
SIMPSON & ROBERTS,
ARCHITECTS,
Contractors & Builders

ESTIMATES MADE ON BRICK AND WOODEN BUILDINGS. ALSO, DEALERS IN
Window Sash, Doors, Blinds,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Office and Shop, cor. 3d and B Streets,
Santa Rosa, Cal.

PERSONALS.

DEEPA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvelous power of the human mind. Those who are in need of a profitable work that can be done while sitting at home should at once send their address to DEEPA WONDERS, 100 Portland, Maine, and receive, full information from either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards, wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Liner or Alum. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc., do not contain Poisonous Oils or Chemicals.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., New York. Chicago. St. Louis.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ED. WEGNER,
DEALER IN
FRESH DRUGS,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Stationery

Candies, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco.

PAINTS AND OILS

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

United States St. Opposite Plaza,
SONOMA CITY.

CASH
GROCERY STORE.

Everything Guaranteed as represented.

H. WEYL,
ja2 SONOMA. 6m

JOSEPH A. COWEN,
Book - Binder

Blank Book Manufacturer,
PETALUMA.

Blank Books made to order from the Best Ledger papers. Magazines, Sheet Music, etc., neatly bound in cloth or leather. Also, a large stock of blank books and stationery. J. C. STEUBBS, Gen. and Prop., San Francisco, Cal.

For Sale.
Good Clean
Barley Hay

Enquire at Willow Ranch, Sonoma.

M. E. McLAUGHLIN.

F. W. BEAN,
Artesian Well-Borer.

SONOMA CALIFORNIA.

Contracts Taken to Bore Wells
and Satisfaction Given.

Orders Left at Union Hotel Will Receive Prompt Attention.

CUT THIS OUT.

CLIMAX
Spray Pumps

Cheapest and Best Spray Pumps on sale. Unequaled for durability, convenience, simplicity and ease of working. Sent for circulars and prices of different sizes.

Spray Tips & Bamboo Extensions
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Cal. Fire Apparatus Mfg Co.
15 California Street San Francisco.

WM. SCHUKOWSKY.

WELL-DIGGING & CLEANING

DONE ON SHORT NOTICE
Terms Reasonable.

Orders left at WEYL'S STORE, or at this office will receive prompt attention.

DEER WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvelous power of the human mind. Those who are in need of a profitable work that can be done while sitting at home should at once send their address to DEEPA WONDERS, 100 Portland, Maine, and receive, full information from either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards, wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SHORT LIFE AND A HARD ONE.
How Car Horses Are Bought, Broken, Patched Up and Retired.

"I should not have thought it would have paid to work cripples. I remarked to the driver of a Third Avenue car on which I rode down town a few evenings since. I referred to the near horse's hind legs, one of which was ornamented with a huge flannel bandage, while the other foot seemed in the dim light swollen to an abnormal size and to be parting from the leg at the hock.

"He's not lame," returned the driver affably. "That's a boot he's got on his rear foot. He's had a quarter crack, and the thrush, too, but he came out of the hospital a week ago, and it doesn't seem to trouble him much. This road don't work no lame horses. Just as soon as they show any signs of weakness they are sent to the hospital, and the best veterinary surgeons in the country patch 'em up."

"I suppose the hospital is nearly always well filled," I suggested.

"Why, of course it is," said the driver. "This work's terrible hard on a horse, mainly because of these cursed street cars. Our teams don't have very long trips and are not pushed hard either, but the stones wear 'em out in a few days."

"How long does a horse last at this work?" I inquired.

"Three years, about," was the reply. "Some of 'em go on for five years with patching, but that's the extreme length of time that they pull cars. When they have been about two years at the work their feet get so sore that they have to be turned out. The company hire a stock farm in the country where they are taken, their hoofs are pared, and after running around awhile on the soft ground they get hard and fit to come back to the stones again for a time."

"Where do railroad horses come from?" I asked.

"Mostly from the west," said the driver as he put the brake on hard and came to a standstill while the original fat lady from a Bowers museum was hoisted on the car and paid her five cents like a normal ordinary avoirdupois. "But there buy horses all over," he resumed, as the car started again after a huge straining of the unucky quadrupeds who felt the increased weight.

"There are not many really sound horses come into our stables. The buyer in the west takes a carload of horses, and after picking out the few good, sound, business horses, selects a lot of good horses with just some trifle wrong with 'em, which he calls 'strainers,' and sends them on to the city for the car companies. Then a lot of horses are picked up cheap because they have some small ailment or blemish which the veterinarians succeed in curing. They build 'em up, as you might say, as good as sound."

"How are the green young western horses broken into car work?" was my next query, and the driver half sighed as he replied, "Why, right here in the cars. Haven't you ever noticed a team working with a pole in addition to the traces? We always work a green horse with an old one, and the pole keeps him straight and prevents him kicking over very bad. But it's a tough job sometimes. Green horses are a fearful scared of the elevated road."

"They keep looking up and staring all around to find out where the noise comes from, and sometimes they'll just stand still and shiver with fright."

"How long does it take to get them used to it?"

"Oh, about two weeks. A car horse ought to be pretty handy at the end of that time. I'll take 'em six weeks or two months to know the bell, but after that they'll obey the bell quicker than a green driver. You'll see a new man fall to put the brake on quick enough sometimes when the bell rings, but his horses will stop and the car will run right on to 'em. Horses are quick enough to learn, but I guess their days are nearly over. Electricity is bound to do away with them." - New York Herald.

Oriental Brigands.

We have before referred to the capture of brigands in the mountains of the Juchow Prefecture, Kiangsi, and their conveyance to the capital of the province, Nan-chang Fu. Of these prisoners, one was a brigand "lieutenant," another a "sergeant," whose evidence was very useful, as from his strictly corresponding it was certainly not made up by him. There was also a little silversmith's apprentice only 14 years old; this boy was employed in a shop at Hut-pu Shi, and his master on joining the Koloa Secret Society took him with him. He gave him a letter and a dagger, and sent him home to his father and mother to tell them that now he had joined the Hui, they need have no further anxiety about their daily rice; that soon there would be a great rebellion and they should lay their plans and be ready when it came.

The boy was intercepted by the agents of the government while on this errand, and his father and mother quickly learned the news came weeping to Nan-chang Fu, and saying that of four generations this lad was the last and only descendant and had been inveigled into the conspiracy through his ignorance. Another prisoner was a tailor who worked for junk and sampan men, and against whom no true evidence was forthcoming. All of them declared that they were not acquainted with one another. - Shen Pao.

A Grain of Wheat.

A German expert reckons that if a single grain of wheat produces fifty grains, and that these fifty grains each produce fifty grains more, and so on, there will be in the second year 2,500 grains; in the third year, 125,000 grains; in the fourth year, 6,250,000 grains; in the fifth year, 312,500,000 grains; in the sixth year, 15,625,000,000 grains. The third year's crop would give 250 men one meal, leaving enough to feed eight pigs for one day. The produce of the single grain in the fourth year would suffice to supply all the inhabitants of the earth with food during their lifetime. - New York Telegram.

PUTTING ON LADIES' SHOES.
A Dealer Discusses the Question of Male and Female Clerks.

The introduction of women as clerks in shoe stores was begun as an experiment a few years ago, and considerable interest in the success of the scheme has been manifested by the shoe trade. The experiment may now be regarded as a success within certain limits, but it appears to be equally sure that the female clerks will never entirely drive out the men, even from the departments for women's and children's shoes.

An experienced clerk in a well known uptown establishment said recently to a Tribune reporter that the tendency among large dealers now is to employ both men and women, and then let the customer choose for herself between the two. "It is purely a matter of taste," said the clerk, "and I should say even that it depended on the customer's mere whim. Some women profess to be shocked at the immediacy of having a man put on their shoes for them; but on the other hand many of the most refined ladies in the city always insist on having a man serve them, and there will always be this same demand."

"And what is the cause of this preference?" asked the reporter.

"Simply that a man can fit a shoe to the foot better than a woman can. The majority of women wear tight shoes, even those who have no claim to a place in the world of fashion, and it takes a strong hand and arm to get a tight shoe on a customer's foot easily. Most women are too weak in the wrist for this sort of work, and they will toil and struggle so over the task that many customers become completely disgusted, and learn to avoid a store where there are no male clerks to wait on them. A man by superior strength and dexterity will force a shoe two sizes too small on a woman's foot with comparative ease, and she will leave the store conscious of having secured a small shoe that is a perfect fit."

"And how about the question of modesty?"

"Well, a shoe store is a good place to study the vagaries of prudish. Undoubtedly a man is more likely to find it an ordeal to have men wait on them, and for such cases the female clerk is a business necessity. Most women, however, are not so sensitive, and as for the male clerks themselves, they would always rather wait on a man than a woman, any time. A very young clerk sometimes feels that he has got pretty near heaven when he is directed to assist a handsome young woman in getting satisfactory foot gear, but the novelty soon wears off. Women are getting to be more independent than men, especially in the matter of shoes, that is by no means a coveted privilege to wait on them. One annoyance to which ladies are not now subjected in the larger establishments is the other calow youth who used always to spend half an hour trying on shoes themselves, whenever they went to a shoe store, just to get a glimpse of a pretty ankle now and then. Now separate rooms are provided for the ladies, but the male clerks will never be entirely banished from these sacred precincts. - New York Tribune.

The Big Toed People.

The strangest of all the Indo-Chinese races, the ancient Glos-Chi or Glos-Chi, is called in our geographical Big Toes. This extraordinary people are about the ugliest and worst built of all our semi-civilized Asiatic cousins. They are much shorter than the Malays, darker skinned, with lower foreheads, less developed skull, a flatter nose, a larger mouth, thicker lips, blackened teeth, gums often destroyed by the use of betel nut, prominent cheek and jaw bones, so that the face is lozenge shaped, short neck, shoulders sloping abruptly, and a scowling sort of grin when walking. But the most curious development of all is the big toe. It is large, broad and flat; moreover, the distance between that member of the foot and the other toes is so great that the Chinese so long ago as 2357 B. C. gave them the name of Glos-Chi, or the Big Toed race.

This curious physical formation is such that it quite marks them from all other Asiatic peoples who walk barefooted; and, strange to say, that though more than forty centuries have passed since this peculiarity was first noticed by Chinese travelers, and in spite of frequent intermarriages with other races, the least perceptible modification, this formation of the foot to their descendants today; which facts, according to some ethnologists, serve to prove that the Anamese are not descended from the mingling of indigenous races, but rather that they have existed for an immense period of time as a distinct and peculiar race. - Wide Awake.

Home and the State.

Marriage has been defined as a contract between two parties and the state. Because of the children the state is said to have a special concern in the matter. This is no doubt true, but it means rather less than is generally supposed. The state has a concern in everything that affects a human being, down to the minutest detail of his daily life. It matters to the state every time a man smokes more cigars than are good for him, every time a woman pinches her waist. It matters to the state so very much when men grow absorbed in the business of money making and have no time or ability to assist in the development of a higher type of manhood. It matters to the state perhaps even more when women give themselves up wholly to the care of their households and the rearing of their children, rendering themselves unfit for their task and sending forth into the already overburdened world swarms of ill trained, stupid, prejudiced human beings, whose influence upon their fellows is evil and retrograde.

All these things concern the state nearly, but the state cannot send inspectors into our homes to count the cigars of the men and inquire into the system of education adopted by the women. - Cor. Westminster Review.

Length of the Foot.

The ideal foot of modern ladies is about a No. 11. We hear but little about the shining goal towards which the masculine foot is directed. The length of the average foot is a difficult matter to decide. Perhaps there was a time when its status was more reliably fixed than at present. For instance, the common unit of linear measure, a foot, was derived from the length of the human foot. Human feet differ in length all over the world; so does the standard of linear measurement. There was a time when not only each country, but each town had a foot measure of its own, indicating different averages of the different feet in various localities. Taking the English foot (twelve inches) as a standard, we find the French foot to be 12.78, the Russian foot 12.38.

As these comparative lengths were derived from the average human foot of these nationalities, we may take comfort in the fact that we are in the happy minority of inches at the base. The Russian foot of measure equals the English, and the German or Rhenish foot varies in the different states. The longest foot of measure is that of old Turin, which is equal to twenty inches of English measure. This latter, founded upon the length of the Turin pail, might, in the persiflage of our time, be said to have descended by heredity to a certain section of our great country, famous in fable at least, for its breadth and length of undecaying in order to guarantee the length of shoe sizes in inches. It may be stated that a foot measuring ten inches with the weight of the body resting upon it may wear, comfortably, a No. 6 shoe. The reader can figure from this to the Turin foot of twenty inches by allowing three full sizes to the inch.

Following are some measurements from life that show the comparative length of the human foot in different people. These measurements are well proportioned to the height of the persons: In a man 5 feet 11 inches tall the foot measured 10 1/2 inches and the middle toe 2 1/2 inches. In Chinese subjects, the ordinary height being 5 feet, the length of foot was 9 inches and 5 lines, a French trial of low stature lines, among the height varied from 5 feet 1 inch to 5 feet 3 inches, the length of the feet was found to be from 9 inches 4 lines to 9 inches 6 lines. A youth in the South Sea Islands, 6 feet 7 inches in height, had a foot 12 1/2 inches long; his hand and arm measured 33 inches in length, circumference of calf of leg 17 1/2 inches and his ankle 10 inches. - Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Trapped a Gray Eagle.

A large gray eagle was captured on the farm of Peter Quinn, in Butler township, Scott county, Ia. The capture was made by Mr. Quinn's son, Joseph. In the morning the eagle made its appearance in the neighborhood and in the afternoon was seen to alight on Mr. Quinn's farm. Arrangements were then made for its capture. Mr. Quinn's son got a wolf trap and set it on a hill, and fastened a live chicken near enough to it so that if the eagle came near it would spring. And this it did - sprang the trap twice without being caught. But it was determined to get the chicken.

The trap was set the third time and before long, carefully arranged for its capture. It was some little time before the bird made an effort to get its prey. Mr. Quinn's son stood off in the distance and watched. The eagle flew over the trap once more and darted down to embrace the chicken in its claws. It buried one of its talons in the bird's back, and the trap snapped shut. And this it did - sprang the trap twice without being caught. But it was determined to get the chicken.

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Communications upon matters of local or general interest solicited.

A DIVERSITY OF PRODUCTS.

THAT the farmers of Sonoma Valley have at last woken up to a realization of the importance of diversifying the products of their farms, no better proof is wanted than the fact that they are planting largely this season of prunes, olives, table grapes and other fruits, but while so doing wine grape culture is also receiving its share of attention and new and improved foreign varieties of wine grapes are being grafted upon phylloxera-proof vines. For many years this valley has depended almost wholly upon the culture of wine-grapes, with the result that the grower, having no other product to sell, has been at the mercy of the San Francisco dealers. So firm has become the hold of the dealer over the producer of late years, that the price of wine has been forced down to ruinously low figures. Having nothing else to derive an income from the producer has been compelled to sacrifice his wine at 10 cents a gallon when in reality it was worth twenty-five or thirty cents. It was Hobson's choice with him. He was compelled to sell to the dealer at the dealer's figures or go into bankruptcy.

With the planting of the prune, the olive and table and raisin grapes and other fruits in conjunction with his wine grapes it is only a question of a few years when our wine-growers will become emancipated from the dealers' yoke by being able to hold on to their wine until such a time when prices will justify their selling. The money received from the other products of their farms will enable them to do this. There is another argument also in favor of diversity of crops in this valley which is just as important as the first. It is this: On several occasions in past years our wine product has been greatly reduced by frost and other causes, and the grower, having nothing else to fall back upon, has had to resort to the strictest economy to make both ends meet at the end of the season or until the harvest time of a more profitable year. This has caused scarcity of money and much uneasiness in business circles. Diversifying our grape interests with fruit culture will obviate anything like distress among our wine-growers in the future and marks a new era in the progress and prosperity of Sonoma Valley.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

It is currently reported that Jas. McMackin, a gentleman of means of this place, has made an offer to the Masonic fraternity of Sonoma, which is so liberal and public spirited that it deserves more than passing mention. The gentleman, learning that it was the intention of Temple Lodge, to construct in the near future a building for lodge and store purposes, made the following liberal offer: He will sell them 75 feet frontage on Napa street to 140 feet in the rear for \$1500. In addition he will loan the Lodge all the money necessary, at a reasonable rate of interest on long time, to buy the lot and erect a handsome two-story brick structure on the same. He furthermore agrees to remove all the buildings on his property, which has a frontage of about 150 feet on Napa street, and erect thereon, and adjoining the Lodge building, a substantial two-story brick-front. He will also pave his side of the street with basalt blocks at his own expense. This is one of the most liberal and unselfish offers that we have ever heard of. It shows that he has faith in Sonoma and is willing to back up that faith with his money, if the members of Temple Lodge are willing to share a small part of the responsibility.

Now, here is an opportunity for the making of an improvement that would have a lasting effect on the future prosperity of this city. Will the members of Temple Lodge embrace it? We should think so. They have little or no chances to take. By the liberality of this offer it appears to us from a business standpoint that Mr. McMackin assumes all the chances of the investment.

The American Resistant Vine in France.

A recent consular report from France says that the vineyards of that country have been restored almost to their former productiveness by the use of American vines for grafting upon. These resist the attacks of phylloxera which destroyed millions of acres of vines in France. In one province, department of Herault, wholesale destruction of the vines was accomplished by the insect in a single year. As evidence of the restoration of confidence among French vineyardists, the following from the "Progres Viticole" is of interest: "Our future vineyards will at least equal the most profuse ones of former years. The present achieved results render that a certainty, and it is almost wholly to the American vine that we owe this triumph. It is that which enables us to reconstitute our vineyards under the most diverse conditions. Its value to-day is undeniable; its superiority perfectly demonstrated. It is even apparent that the vines of the Old World, planted in soil well prepared, cultivated and grafted with varieties well adapted to the location, will give, other things being equal, a larger product than the native vines of former years. It is the year 1888 which gives us this assurance; it is this year which marks the definite, absolute triumph of the American vine. Who would have believed, when we were in despair of the period of destruction by phylloxera, that a resurrection so prompt and certain awaited our ravaged vineyards? Who would have thought the new ones could be created on such a solid and enduring basis? What a distance we have traversed during the past ten years."

Best Fertilizers for Peaches.

The most successful peach-growers in the Middle States are those who use potash liberally as a fertilizer. In his last report on peach orchards to the New Jersey Experiment Station, Mr. J. M. White remarks that the healthiest and longest lived orchards in that State are those which have been fertilized with potash and phosphoric acid. Among other orchards, he describes that of J. S. Quinby of Chester, who has four thousand trees in bearing, six to ten years old. He applied five hundred pounds of bone to the acre, and as much ashes as he can secure. The fruit is abundant and of good quality. If disease appears every affected tree is removed and destroyed at once; and no instrument on a diseased tree is used on a healthy one until thoroughly cleaned. S. H. Wartman cultivates his seven thousand bearing trees twice in a season. The past season he had 3600 baskets of peaches. D. H. Race of Pittsford gathered 5100 baskets of peaches from three thousand trees. He used superphosphate and potash. J. L. Nixon of Quakerstown sold nine thousand baskets from his twelve thousand trees the past season for \$9045; he cultivates well, and applies barn manure and wood ashes. Peach growers in this State who have applied wood ashes liberally to their orchards have succeeded in raising good crops of fruit when the orchards of their neighbors who used no ashes were barren.

Glen Ellen Gossip.

Almond and peach trees have been in bloom the past two weeks. Considerable wood is now being chopped on the farms in the vicinity.

J. J. Law has employed a Mr. Simon of San Francisco as blacksmith in his shop.

It commenced raining here last Saturday and continued in showers until the following day.

The Native Son's Hall has been completed and W. P. Wilson deserves great credit for his work.

Washington's Birthday was observed here by the hoisting of flags, the suspension of business, etc.

J. Chauvet has set out a number of English walnut prunes on Borman avenue. Some have also been planted on the school site.

J. T. Peters has been painting and otherwise improving his hotel and grounds. There are no flies on Tom, and he is the right man in the right place.

Wm. Sobbe, the station master, whose smiles are like sunbeams in the West, is digging and otherwise improving the garden around his residence.

Jno. Wilson, the noted minstrel of Sonoma, has been here for some time in the employ of Col. J. M. Donahue. John uses cable rope tobacco, and promises us a treat in the way of a minstrel show in the near future.

In the election for the removal of the Dunbar school house a majority of 16 were against said removal. It is said that parties residing in the Glen Ellen, as also in the Summit District, voted at said election, all of which is against the school law and therefore fraudulent.

In your remarks, Mr. Editor, in the last issue of your paper, wherein you so beautifully described our town, you stated that Glen Ellen did not need a church, as the people up this way were to good to need any. We would say in reply that the money to build a church has already been subscribed, and that we are not building the church for our own needs and purposes, but for those who may visit us from our neighboring towns. Enough said. Old Timer.

Agua Caliente Items.

The Agua Caliente quarries are turning out from twenty to thirty carloads of basalt blocks every week. Miss Redmond's pupils gave a very interesting exhibition at the Agua Caliente school house on Washington's Birthday. The exercises consisted of patriotic songs, recitations and dialogues, all of which were well rendered and especially appropriate to the occasion. The school room was tastefully decorated with flags, banners and evergreens, the large centre piece being a portrait of the Father of our Country, framed in a wreath of laurels over which was fastened the stars and stripes which he loved so well and for which he fought with such unselfish bravery and devotion.

The section of country lying around and about Agua Caliente never looked more inviting and attractive than at the present time. The hills have taken on their new coat of verdure and the wild flowers are springing up in such luxuriance and profusion as to make it seem no wonder that the Trustees who founded the Agua Caliente school should have christened this the "Flowery District." The vineyardists have finished pruning and the busy plowman is hard at work among the vines. Several of our farmers, realizing the peculiar adaptability of our soil and climate for olive culture, are starting what will in a few years be extensive groves of this valuable tree. Others, believing that the low price of wine is only a temporary depression, will still give their attention to viticulture and to planting and propagating the choicest known varieties of wine grapes. Neither can make a mistake for this spot is certainly the natural home of the olive and the vine. We will have the whole civilized world for a market and those who devote their acres, their time and their energies to these interesting branches of farming cannot, in our opinion, go astray. The native resistant vines furnish us with a stock to graft upon which will without doubt provide a safeguard against the ravages of phylloxera, and we prophesy that in time we will come to look upon this now dreaded pest as having been a blessing in disguise, for had not our old mission, Malvois, and other inferior vines been destroyed by this insect we might have gone on for another generation producing an ordinary wine unworthy of our prolific soil and glorious climate while now in replanting and reclaiming our old infected vineyards none but the choicest foreign varieties will be grafted upon our new resistant stock, and as a result, we will in a few years be producing wines vastly superior to what we would have had under other circumstances and Sonoma Valley will have gained a world-wide reputation for producing the finest wines in America or any other country.

County Items.

Burglars are plying their vocation in Santa Rosa, and several houses have been forcibly entered and robbed.

The residence of John Hillman situated on the Sonoma road three miles from Santa Rosa was entered by thieves Monday evening, who secured among other things \$250 in money and a valuable gold watch and chain.

A Santa Rosa painter named Keim was waylaid and fired upon by two highwaymen while driving near the outskirts of that city Wednesday night. The pistol ball passed harmlessly through his coat near the shoulder. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

Splendid Health.

I wish to proclaim to the world what S. S. J. has done for me. For the past ten years I have been troubled with dreadful eruptions on my face, caused by ivy poison. I was under the treatment of a number of physicians, but obtained no relief. I tried the best "blood purifiers" in the market, but without avail. I had given up in despair, thinking I could not be cured; but, happening to read the Detroit Journal, I noticed S. S. J. advertised and read Mrs. Bradley's testimonial. I thought I would try this remedy. I have taken eight bottles, and there is not a spot on my face. It has also cured me of chronic catarrh. I have never enjoyed better health than at present. I feel like a new person. I cannot find words to express my appreciation of its merits, and the gratitude I feel for the glad tidings that came to me through the reading of that advertisement. Wishing you every success, I am, Yours truly, JOSE OWEN.

Montpelier, Ohio.

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so-called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. J., not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism which was caused by the poisonous minerals.

Geo. BOVELL, 2422 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured Blood Poison, Scrofula, Blood Humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free, THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The well-known and enterprising publishers, The History Company of San Francisco, have just published the long talked of new book, entitled "Marvels of the New West." This grand book has been eagerly awaited and will be largely sought after by the people throughout the entire Pacific Coast. The success agents are having on this book is something extraordinary. The publishers want agents to sell the book, and offer rare inducements. See advertisement in another column.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

DEPARTMENT 1—DOUGHERTY, JUDGE.

Estate of C. G. Jones—Continued to March 4th.

Estate of Mary McMinn—Will admitted to probate; John McMinn appointed executor without bond.

Estate of Wm. Ross—Continued to March 4th.

Estate of Elizabeth Grace Ross—Continued to March 4th.

Estate of Chas. West—Account and distribution continued to March 4th.

Estate of Helena E. Richardson—Continued to March 4th.

Estate of Fessenden Needham—Sale of personal property confirmed; account of J. D. Connolly allowed and settled.

Estate of Anna Raines—Continued to March 4th.

Estate of Rachel Valley—Account of executor allowed and settled and resignation of executor accepted.

Platt vs. E. P. Colgan—Set for trial March 6th.

DEPARTMENT 2—PRESLEY, JUDGE.

John Cunningham vs. Sussannah Cunningham—Demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Patrick Cronin vs. Chas. Carly—Set for March 2d.

J. G. Marcy vs. Sonoma Land Company—Continued to March 4th.

W. P. Wilson vs. Sonoma Valley Land Company—Continued to March 4th.

Conrad Pfister vs. M. L. McDonald—Plaintiff demands a jury; set for March 15th.

Mary Romini vs. L. J. Cralle et al.—Hansan vs. Hansan—Divorce granted.

Edward Phillips vs. Edwin Day—Motion for new trial denied; opinion filed.

Branch vs. Branch—Default entered; case referred to Court Commissioner.

The Chill Blast.

That sets the naked branches quivering, is not felt by the wealthy veterinarians indoors, but not all the covering that can be piled on the warm bed, nor all the furnace heat that can be turned on, will warm the marrow when chills and fever run its icy fingers along the spinal column. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the thing to infuse new warmth into his chilled and aching frame, to remedy the fierce fever and exhausting sweats which alternate with the chill. Dumb ague, acute chills, bilious remittent—in short, every form of malarial disease is subjugated by this potent, and at the same time, wholesome and gentle medicine. Biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia, sick headaches, loss of appetite and sleep, kidney trouble, rheumatism and debility are also remedied by it. Use it with persistence to effect a thorough cure.

NEW TO-DAY.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancer growths, or "humors," which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can IT BE CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. "Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to foot. We sought Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

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